# THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXXV. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1855. WHOLE NO. 1780.

## Original Poetry.

### WHERE IS GRANDFATHER?

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY MRS. M. A. DENISON.

"Say, where has grandfather gone, mamma?"
"Down by the little brook;
He is lying upon the long, cool grass,
Reading the Holy Book."

"Say, where is grandfather now, mamma?
He has gone away from the stream;"
"See, yonder he sits, in his easy chair;
Don't wake him, but let him dream."

"I can't find grandfather, dear mamma,
I've called him out-doors and in;"
"Grandfather lies in the best room, my love,
He'll never go out again."

"But why does he lie in there, mamma?
He loves his chamber the best;"
"My dear, he needeth not where he sleeps,
He that he taketh rest."

"But when will he go to the wood again,
Or down by the little river?
Or sit and dream in his easy chair?"
"Never, my darling, never."

"Is grandfather dead?" and the cheek grew pale
With a thousand childish fears;
Then the boy wept out, but his mother turned,
And quietly hid her tears.

## Original Novelet.

### THE ONEIDA SISTERS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

[Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1855, by Deacon & Peterson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

#### CHAPTER I.

FORT STANWIX.

"Men of all countries," says Sir James Mackintosh, "appear to be more alike in their best qualities than the pride of civilization would be willing to allow."

"The garden rose may richly bloom
In cultured soil and genial air,
To cloud the light of Fashion's room
Or droop in Beauty's midnight hair;
In lonelier grace, to sun and dew
The sweet-briar on the hill-side shows
Its single leaf and fainter hue,
Untrained and wildly free, yet still a sister rose!" *Whittier.*

At the commencement of the American Revolution, no object was considered of greater importance by Congress, than the obtaining pledges of neutrality from the powerful confederacy of the Six Nations. For this purpose, a Council was called at Albany, in the year 1775. This was attended by a large number of the Oneidas, but by few of the Onondagas, [illegible]

[illegible] of the force and dignity of true manhood. The mouth was usually resolutely set, yet a peculiar curve of the lips and play of the thin nostrils, bespoke perhaps more wilfulness than will, and more passion and bold self-confidence than real strength, decision, and enduring firmness of character. The eyes were dark, deep-set, and poetic—now smiling with pleasant fancies and genial feelings—now melting in woman-like softness—and now sending up from their clear depths, flashes of pride and anger, revealing a spirit it would scarce be safe to trifle with.

The young stranger and his little band were heartily welcomed by the garrison, which then only consisted of five hundred and fifty men, ill supplied with arms, ammunition and provisions; and this, with the immediate prospect of being besieged by a large body of British and Hessian troops, with their attendant hordes of infuriated savages.

A few days after the arrival of De Vaudreuil, there came to the Fort a select deputation from the capital of the Oneidas—consisting of a somewhat celebrated old Sachem, named Gowanah, with his two daughters—a young Chief, who bore the singular and Italian-sounding name of Garangul', and a small company of braves.

They came, they said, to assure Colonel Gansevoort and his friends of their sympathy in this time of peril,—and though they were not yet willing to take up the tomahawk and go on the war-path against their brothers of the Great Iriquois Confederacy, they would gladly renew their pledges of neutrality, and for the purposes of rendering them more binding, had determined to offer themselves as hostages for their tribe.

After kindly and courteously thanking his faithful Oneida brothers, the Commandant assured them that he did not wish for their services in warfare, nor demand from them hostages, being quite willing to take their word alone for the honorable fulfilment of all their pledges. But the venerable Sachem would not hear to this magnanimous rejection of his offer—little suspecting that the act was dictated as much by prudence as confidence,—the limited store of provisions in the garrison forbidding any unnecessary addition to its inmates. He persisted that some guarantee should be given against their playing the false and recreant part of the Mohawks and Onondagas,—he offered himself and his young friend Garangul alone—then his two daughters, Gahaneh and Onata. The Commandant shook his head at each proposition, smiling slightly at the last—and proceeded to present a few gifts to his dusky friends, as a sign that the conference was at an end. But Gowanah, drawing himself up proudly, and folding his arms, said—"If you no take hostage—me no take your tobacco and rum. I have spoken."

Apparently the most interested listeners to this colloquy were the two daughters of the Sachem. They were half-breeds—the children of a French Canadian captive, adopted by the Oneidas in her early girlhood.

Gahaneh, the eldest, was a woman of ripe, sumptuous beauty—tall, stately and powerfully formed, like her father, and a thorough In- [illegible]

[illegible] had taken a violent fancy to the graceful little daughter of Gowanah. This fair friend now stood by Onata's side, affectionately encircling her waist with a plump white arm, while her little boy, a pretty, flaxen-haired child, was clinging to one of the small brown hands of the Indian girl, looking roguishly up into her face, vainly striving to catch her eye.

As Colonel Gansevoort, somewhat struck aback by the injured tone and haughty air of the Sachem, looked about him in perplexity, his glance fell upon this group, which happily suggested to him a compromise.

"Well, brother warrior," he said, "as you insist upon our receiving a hostage, suppose you leave us your daughter Onata. We all like her, and will take good care of her, and when the siege is over we will return her to you in safety. She knows us, and I think will be contented to stay with us until that time."

A speech of this length required interpretation, which being accomplished, the old Sachem smiled a grim smile, and granted out an acquiescent "Good." So it was settled.

The young chief, Garangula, did indeed venture to remonstrate somewhat earnestly with his venerable friend; but, by this time, Gowanah was in the act of solemnly ratifying his little treaty in a glass of good Jamaica rum, and would hear of no reconsideration. The youth then hurried up to Onata, who stood smiling in a circle of old friends, and addressed a yet more eloquent and, it seemed, a slightly indignant remonstrance to her. But she first laughed, then pouted, shrugged her shoulders and began carelessly playing with a dainty little fan of wild turkey feathers. A court beauty at Madrid, or Versailles, could not have managed that little engine of coquetry with more art, nor shown herself more charmingly indifferent to a lover's woe, or more wilfully set upon having her dear own way. She effectually roused the spirit of her aboriginal admirer at length, and he strode angrily away.

Gahaneh then approached, drew her sister aside, and addressed a few brief words to her in a low tone. They were evidently words of serious remonstrance and warning, if not of positive authority. Onata did not reply proudly, or petulantly, but seemed to be pleading with her stately sister with all the passionate earnestness of a petted child. Gahaneh grew colder and stiffer every moment, and when, at last, the speaker pointed affectionately to her white friends, and the pretty child yet clinging to her hand, the proud sister-mother drew herself up haughtily, and turned away, with a look of sullen sadness and bitter jealousy darkening yet more deeply her stern, handsome face.

Perhaps the most interested spectator of this scene was Lieutenant De Vaudreuil, to whom the sight of veritable savages was yet a novelty. He was struck by the more than princely presence of the old Sachem, his head white with the snows of seventy winters, his brow and cheeks furrowed by barbaric passions and sorrows, yet his tall, powerful form unbent, and the young flash of his keen dark eye unquenched. But the young chief, Garangull, he viewed with an artist's surprised delight in beholding a living human form rivalling the old [illegible]

## Our Picture Gallery.

THE NEW CLAY MONUMENT, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

On the 12th of April last, the committee of the Clay Monument Association met in Lexington, Kentucky, to examine the designs sent in by artists for the monument to Mr. Clay. According to the Lexington Observer, upwards of one hundred plans were sent from all parts of the Union, and the committee (composed of fifteen of the leading gentlemen of Kentucky), after a long and serious investigation, selected the one which forms the present illustration, drawn expressly for us by an eminent artist, and which was designed by Mr. J. R. Hamilton, an architect of Cincinnati. Of this design a contemporary remarks:—"We have recently seen a picture of the design selected by the committee for the monument to be erected to the memory of Henry Clay, at Lexington, Kentucky. The design, by J. R. Hamilton, of Cincinnati, has many points of originality and beauty. The most important is the introduction of a large room in the upper part of the building for the purpose of holding relics of the great statesman. This is quite a new idea to us, and independent of the merit of its use, adds considerably to the external beauty of the edifice. Another novelty is the introduction of national emblems into the ornamentation of the building—a thing which has never been attempted before in Gothic architecture; but in Mr. Hamilton's hands the eagle and stars are made to tell with admirable effect, and still harmonize with the Gothic character. There are other features of interest, but it would be too tedious to detail them in writing. It will be sufficient to say that Mr. Hamilton's design is somewhat of the same nature as that erected to Sir Walter Scott, in Edinburgh, only, judging of the pictures of both, Mr. Hamilton has produced the more beautiful work of art. The statue of Henry Clay will be inside the building, but, at the same time, perfectly visible from the exterior." The small space to which our illustration is limited does not enable us to do full justice to a statue, depending so much for its effect upon the correctness and beauty of its details. "We had the pleasure," writes our artist, "while in Cincinnati, of seeing this design fresh from the pencil of its talented author. From what we saw of it, we have no hesitation in saying that, although excelled by others in size and costliness, if we consider its adaptation to the purpose intended, its elegant outline and proportions, and exquisite richness of detail, this design for a mausoleum is beyond all question the most beautiful thing of the kind with which we are acquainted in the new or old world." It is a thirteen sided temple, (to represent the thirteen original States of the Confederacy,) with open arches on every side, enabling the statue to be seen distinctly from all quarters. The remains of Mr. Clay are to be placed in a sarcophagus in the centre, and over this is a rich canopy, upon which is placed the statue of the illustrious statesman, at a convenient height for viewing the work of the sculptor. In the upper part of the structure is a large room, intended to contain the valuable presents made to Mr. Clay, and other relics of the deceased. The eagles above the vestibule, the angels with trumpets surrounding the base of the dome, like a glory, and the figure of Fame surmounting the dome itself, are all beautiful and appropriate devices. We have been so long accustomed to look upon nothing but obelisks and columns in our burial places, our artists seem so paralyzed by hackneyed devices in all architectural efforts for obituary purposes, that it is truly refreshing to meet with something bold, practical, and original. Upon the whole, we congratulate our Kentucky friends upon their selection in this important undertaking, and if they execute this model in its integrity, they will add another to the very few monuments in this country worthy of the great objects to which they are dedicated.—*Ballou's Pictorial.*

[illegible] gentle pleasures, and tender companionship—for a life brighter and larger than her rude forest home had ever yet afforded her.

Lieutenant Maurice studied the face of this strange and lovely creature with deep and ab- [illegible]

After a few moments of formal and restrained conversation, the old Sachem, pointing to the declining sun, prepared to set out on his return with his party. In taking leave of his young daughter, he spoke to her earnestly [illegible]

## Pictures of Life.

### THE DUNMOW FLITCH OF BACON.

FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON TIMES.

"He that repents him not of his marriage in a year and a day, either sleeping or waking,
May lawfully go to Dunmow and fetch a gammon of bacon." *Old Essex Saying.*

A good wife is not only a crown unto a husband, but, for the future, she may also be a flitch of bacon unto him, if she chooses to go down to Dunmow and claim one. "The time-honored custom"—as Mr. Ainsworth persisted in styling a ceremony which has been neglected and dishonored for nearly a century—has been revived again. Any married couple who can conscientiously swear—or, if they have courage and impudence enough, can unconscientiously declare, that they have passed a twelvemonth and a day in perfect harmony and happiness, will receive as their reward a couple of hundred weight of the mildest breakfast bacon, warranted to be "Dunmow bred, Dunmow fed, and Dunmow cured."

Hitherto [illegible]

[illegible]

publishing weekly. The happy couples—seated on chairs, and borne on the shoulders of Gen. Kennedy—formed themselves, amounted to about ten in all, and, with a procession similar to the

# PUBLIC LEDGER

In the evening a grand dinner was given by Mr. E. T. Smith, at the Jayne's Hall Depot Eating House, which was presided over by Mr. Ainsworth.

SATURDAY

# EVENING POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1846.

ASK THE OBLIGATED OF THE POST AND SEE IF EXPIRATION OF TIME IS ALLEGED. IF IS NOT A MERE REPEAT OF A DAILY PAPER.

## TERMS, &c.

The terms of the Post are $2, if paid in advance—$2, if not paid in advance. For $5, in advance, one copy is sent three years. We have a number of all the years, from 1840 to 1846 inclusive, which we can furnish to clubs, to be sent in the city to one address, and in the country to one Post Office:

4 Copies, - - - $6,00 For Above,
5 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,) - 10,00 "
10 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,) - 19,00 "
20 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,) - 38,00 "

Persons wishing to obtain Back Numbers, and extra copies, can do so by calling at the Office of Publication. We have to pay for United States postage.

Removals to Clubs.—Any person wishing to get up a club in the city or Clubs, may add the full names to it at the same rate, provided the whole club all move their residences to be all in the city other than those of the name Post Office. We will strongly supply the back numbers it we have them. Our object is that the whole of the subscribers to each Club and at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The Money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which should be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters desirous of sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The paper is Clubs are stopped at the expiration of the period for which they were ordered.

A New Arrangement.—Our subscribers will oblige us much by giving us the names of their agents, out of this State. They will immediately commence to act them.

All persons wishing letters to be directed to be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. All letters must be post paid.

Subscribers wishing to have the Post Office of the changed from, as well as the Post-Office they wish it changed to, will be sent.

We trust that each of our old friends the Post-Masters, or do not feel inclined to take an active part in the Club, will themselves will show our Prospectus to other individuals whose acquaintance who will be willing to make clubs, &c.

## PROSPECTUS.

We say again, for the benefit of strangers who choose to see the number of the Post, that it is now in its SEVEN-FOURTH year, and has between 20,000 and 30,000 subscribers.

The circulation of the Post is among the best writers in the Union. We shall shortly commence the publication of

The Genius, Service, by Grace Greenwood, which we design following by

Tuta, a Story of Life's Mistakes, by Mrs. Southworth, author of "The Lost Heiress," "The Deserted Wife," &c., &c.

In addition, of course, to the above, we shall endeavor to keep up our usual variety of Miscellaneous, Original Reviews and Letters, Poetical of Love in our own and foreign lands, Choice Selections from all sources, Agricultural Agencies, General News, Humorous Anecdotes, Prose and Poetical and Short Readers, Rare Keen Love, Reviews, &c., &c. Our object being to give the Complete Record, so far as our limits will admit, of the literal World. For terms, &c., see head of column.

## RELIGION AND REFORM.

We have received the annexed letter from a gentleman occupying a prominent position in North Carolina. He requests that it be well considering. We agree with him as to the fully of endeavoring to interfere with the agency of the Kingdom in reforming the world. And we'll must be understood that the Post of jurisdiction called upon to wait for a special inspiration, when doing what is really and truly for the glory of God, and the welfare of their fellow men. For instance, a Christian may prosecute at any time to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, without a special command to that effect. We are already commissioned to these things, by having had feelings of mercy and philanthropy implanted in our hearts—and are expected to exercise them. Is not this the plan to do right? But while we object to religion's being made even to appear to sanction a kind of unfriendly, anti-christian Quixotism, we are free to say, acknowledge the necessity of friendly conference before the public. Brother Winslow, and beginning His aid in enlightening our understandings, and guiding our steps in every good cause object. But to our correspondent's letter—the compliment to the Post attached to which, we trust too well pleased with to omit:

I am an old and constant reader of the Post—and I have, in my time, been a most careful observer of the Newspaper Literature of the day. I read the papers for the news, the facts and the politics, with interesting interest, for the example, in the discussion of the tariff question, and the treatment of their principles, as well as in their treatment of current events, the signs of the times, and shadows of coming events. I am one of those individuals who call myself, I honor to be, and I am, a believer of Christ; and in the Bible as the word of God, and most history, and present appearances, inclined to think that the world will be set to the use of events that are to terminate in a more glorious condition than that which now exists. I believe that I feel an unfeigned and first cause on—a principle of benevolence, which is the spring of every. Human pride must be humbled—men are going with very large strides to the goal of their destiny in the rapid march of intellectual improvement—in the increasing facilities for the diffusion of knowledge—in the progress of civil and religious liberty—in the general spread of the Gospel—and in the consequent results of its agencies, and not of men; and I am inclined to believe that the Christian is by men designed in their day; those bible societies, missionary boards, and benevolent associations, for example, for the United States, and Sabbath-schools, temperance societies, the Bible, of tracts, of bible societies, of churches amongst the heathen, and the Christian's coming storm. Our ministers, our religion, the are as the impressions of the seal upon the waxen and society, are all in danger, and will, I believe, be destroyed, if Christians do not arise and raise the hand.

And all those glorious signs of the times, it is appearing to find a power to influential and an orderly Christian Post, on what to call, how to meet and suppress heresy. I say it without the fear of being called to office. Such paper must be active and somewhat bolder than any one of the religious papers now in the field, and I sincerely hope that you may long continue to be the leading, fearless, and candid, a reliable record.

Yours, truly,

Our correspondent adds to the above, that he "writes in haste, not wanting to be printed"—we trust, however, that he will excuse the liberty we have taken with his letter.

Saint Luke.—It is stated in Blackwood's Magazine, "that those nations who cannot make Love in the Riddle dance, were those who held female character in the highest honor, and as their women were brought up a woman made to fill an arbitrary throne, because she would be exposed to temptations which, if yielded to, would forfeit for the judge respect and obedience of the governed." The fact that females of bad character, and habitual drunkards, were able to rule Rome underfoot, and even produced to other rulers of different right, is suggestive of furnishing conclusive evidence of the barbarism of that country. The men of a Constantinople, or a Rome, is altogether different from a

## THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

A gentleman of this city, who opposes the extension of possessing a better feeling than at present exists between the North and the South, has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the Public Ledger, which we publish with pleasure:

To the Editor of the Public Ledger:

In the calamitous adjournment of such a Treaty for Texas, it would be well, that the slave question, for the time of individuals to be considered by the Congress of the United States.

In such a case as the Independent Treasury Bill, the Tariff, the Texas Treaty, and the Oregon question, the Congress, under existing circumstances. How often have we regretted the absence of the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) from the Senate of the United States, on the occasion of individuals to be considered by the Congress of the United States.

We are sorry to believe that this proposed agitation would be productive of any thing but public benefit. The interests of the slaveholding states, and the welfare of the whole country, are so intimately connected, that every thing everywhere for Christian Kindness, and the Union of the States, should be cherished by all.

By these, too, who religiously fear God, and who are desirous of promoting the best welfare of their neighbors—by these, too, who, in the spirit of Christian love, would endeavor to do unto others as they would that others should do unto them—by

SATURDAY
# EVENING POST.
PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1855.

## General News.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Canada we have Liverpool dates to the 1[illegible] ult.

Sweaborg was bombarded continuously from the 9th to the 11th, by the Allied fleets, with immense destruction of property, but with trifling loss to the Allies.

The following is the first despatch on the subject, from the French Admiral:

"On Board the Jonattie, Aug. 11.

"The bombardment of Sweaborg, by the Allied squadrons, has been attended with success. An immense conflagration, lasting 45 hours, has destroyed nearly all the store-houses and magazines of the arsenal, which is a complete ruin. Various powder magazines and stores of projectiles blew up. The enemy has received a terrible blow, and suffered an enormous loss. Our loss is insignificant in men, and nothing whatever in material. The crews are enthusiastic.

PENAUD."

The despatch of Admiral Dundas is less highly colored, and is as follows:

"Off Sweaborg, Aug. 11.

Sweaborg was attacked by the mortar and gun-boats of the Allied squadron on the morning of the 9th. The firing ceased early this morning. Heavy explosions and very destructive fires were produced. In a few hours nearly all the principal buildings on Vargon, and many also on Swarto, including those of the Dock Yard and Arsenal, were burned. Few casualties have occurred, and no lives lost in the Allied fleet.

(Signed,) DUNDAS."

It will be observed that in the above no mention has been made of the Russian ships.

Dantzic, 16th.—The Allied [illegible]

[illegible]

this evening her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Court embarked on board the steam-yacht Victoria and Albert, and started at daylight for Boulogne.

BOULOGNE, 18th.—The Emperor arrived here from Paris at 4 o'clock this evening, and proceeded, amid the acclamations of the people, to the Hotel Pavillion Imperial. The English flag-ship Neptune, the St. George, and other ships of the royal squadron, have fired a royal salute from the offing. The whole town is in a state of intense excitement.

The Sardinians had 200 killed and wounded in the Russian attack on the Tchernaya.

The London Post says "that Gen. Liprandi made the attack by orders from St. Petersburg, in consequence of a dearth of provisions, means of transport, etc., which threatened the existence of his army if the month of September found the Russians in their then position."

The Post states that the besieged and besiegers are so close at Sebastopol that hand-grenades have become the favorite weapon. The same journal predicts the speedy capture of the place.

At Hamburg there was a continued scarcity of money, owing to a large quantity of bar silver being sent to England. The rate of exchange presents an unfavorable appearance. The same was the case at Amsterdam.

On the night of the 15th, a serious accident occurred at Cremorne Garden, London, but which fortunately was not attended with fatal consequences. A grand fete, which included a representation of the attack on the Mamelon Fort and capture of the rifle pits, in aid of the Wellington College, established for the children of English soldiers who may fall during the war, was being enacted under the patronage of the Queen and her royal consort. The attack was well arranged, and the effect was occasionally striking; but just as the Mamelon was supposed to be captured, the stage erected for the advance gave way, and about sixty men, with bayonets fixed, came tumbling to the ground. These comprised troops belonging to the grenadier guards and royal artillery. Luckily no lives were lost, although the whole of the unfortunate men received more or less injury.

Gen. Arista, Ex-President of Mexico, en route from Cadiz to Southampton, per Tagus, died suddenly.

The Vintage in the Island of Madeira had again failed, this being the fourth consecutive [illegible]

[illegible]

## NEWS-ITEMS.

[illegible]

## POLITICAL NEWS.

[illegible]

## THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

[illegible]

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

## Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST BY WITHERS & PETERSON, BANKERS, No. 39 South Third St.

[illegible]

## THE STOCK MARKET.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY McHENRY & BELL, STOCK AND BILL BROKERS.

[illegible]

## WILLIAM BIRNEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

[illegible]

## CATTLE MARKETS.

[illegible]

## The Markets.

### PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

[illegible]

## Marriages.

[illegible]

## Deaths.

[illegible]

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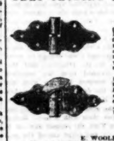

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1,000 ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED [illegible]

Published Saturday, September 1.

# JAPAN, AS IT WAS AND IS.

BY RICHARD HILDRETH,

[illegible]

## PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., PUBLISHERS,

JUST PUBLISHED:

# THE GLORIA IN EXCELSIS!

A COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC, BY W. WILLIAMS.

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